

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 706.]

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1801.

[Vol. XV

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debates on Mr. Grundy's Resolution for establishing Circuit Courts, continued from our last.

Wednesday, November 18.

Mr. LOGAN—remarked that the most proper way in which the question before the committee could be decided would be to investigate general principles, and to apply them to the point under consideration. He was much pleased with the manner in which the debate had been conducted, and complimented Mr. Hughes on the good temper he had shewed, which was favorable to the attainment of truth;—for without coolness and moderation, it was impossible that the committee should come to a fair and dispassionate conclusion. The committee ought to enquire whether the present or the proposed system would conduce most to the general weal of the country. We ought to establish that kind of laws which will be equal to all descriptions of men; so that all men, whether they be poor or wealthy, may come under the same general principle of the laws.

Republican governments ought to be founded in the affections and love of the people; for they derive their strength from them. The laws must not favor one, to the detriment of another. But though the laws be equal, and the people have the same general rights; yet if the administration of the law be partial; the people can only be said to have the shadow of justice and equal laws,—for the fruits of them are distributed with a partial hand.

It will never satisfy the people, to hold up to them the idea that they have the same rights and laws, when in their operation they extend to a particular description of men or to a particular part of the country. They may bear it for a while; and if the majority be benefited by it; they may be able to keep up the system, for some length of time; but it will not do for any long period when the rest of the people are kept in uneasiness. It will not do to tell the people, that they must pay and bear an equal proportion in the expense of the inferior and superior courts; but yet that they shall not reap the benefit of the latter, but only for the former. Will such language suit a republican government?—It is immaterial whether the system be partial in its original principle or in its operation, or whether it be so towards individuals or towards bodies of men and particular parts of the country. The discontent of the people must be the same, and it must and will in time break out. If you would have your people contented and happy, if you would have your government permanent; let the people see that the government bears equally upon them, and that it is founded on the solid principles of equal justice.

We are told by the gentleman from Fayette, that it is necessary to support this kind of courts. Non-residents, he says, will not confide in the inferior courts; and therefore they will go to the federal court. But suppose you should offer them the very best kind of superior courts; will men at a distance prefer them to the federal court? Suppose any one of our citizens were about to bring a suit in another state, against a citizen of that state, would he bring his suit in the state court or in the federal court? Certainly in the latter. There will always be supposed to be in a state court, some predilection for its own state, and for the citizens thereof. A suitor not connected with the state, will consequently prefer bringing his cause into a court where these prejudices cannot operate. Again a non-resident will not merely enquire which court will be cheapest and most convenient to himself, but will enquire which will be most inconvenient to his adversary, and afford him the chance of appealing to some court out of the state. But after all, why are we to consult the interests and convenience of non-residents so much? It is not for them that we should legislate, but for our own citizens.

This system of courts which we now have and which gentlemen are so fond of, is like the law of primogeniture.—This law made one part of the family great and rich, in order to keep up the splendor & show of the family; though the greater part should thereby be reduced to poverty.—Your district courts likewise give pre-eminence and distinction to some of your

counties, whilst others are harassed and oppressed by the system. But let us attend a little more minutely to the present plan of our courts. And first as to our quarter session courts. However, they might have answered at first, it is very obvious that they do not now answer the purpose for which they were intended. It can be no reflection on any man, to say that he is not proficient in an arbitrary science which he never studied. Our quarter session justices, have not made the law their study? how then can they be expected to be fit for the office of judges? Law may be compared to the vices and wickedness of mankind, as medicine is to the infirmities of their bodies. It would be absurd to call on a man who never studied physic, to administer without measure, without rule, and without guide, medicine to our different diseases. It is surely the same in law. The judge who has never studied law must be incompetent to legal adjudication. He cannot apply principles with any degree of propriety, to the particular principles which present themselves to his decision: for he has no idea of the principles, the measures and rules by which to apply them. Justice will be administered one way to one man, and on account, perhaps, of some slight but unimportant shades of difference, it will be administered in another way to another man.—Hence that very unfeeling which gentlemen were so anxious for, would be destroyed. Indeed it is well known that this is the case. Every one must be sensible that this is the case. The quarter session courts will decide one way on a question before them, and again on a question which depends exactly on the same general principles, decide another way. The court decides, but their decision has no influence on a court which has before it the very same principle.—They decide otherwise. A third court takes a medium way: and a fourth probably decides differently from all.—Hence arises the multiplicity of appeals and writs of error. A man of legal knowledge on the other hand, would decide the same in one court as in another, and understanding to tell them that quarter session courts are incompetent, and yet they will do for the greater part of the country? We tell them that three plain, good, honest men are best to decide, and yet that it is necessary that some parts of the country should have learned judges. For what purpose are these courts established, but to serve rich men in the old, populous and interior counties? If it be a good and sound principle that district courts are necessary; the principle applies universally, and all ought to have district judges. But men calculated for the office, it seems cannot be got. But why cannot they be got for circuit courts as well as for districts? Indeed it is a mere fallacy to say that even 15 judges cannot be got, if they should be wanted, who in the general would be equal in point of legal information to the district judges. Eight judges, in addition to the present ones, would make that number—whereas but three are contemplated. In fact the argument is no force in it. It is only intended to confute the bulwarks by laying that it cannot be done, without enquiring into the reason why it cannot. It is intended the district courts should be increased several in number; it is therefore, presumable the present number of judges ought also to be increased in the same proportion. Hence it is inferred that several persons can be had qualified to act as district judges, in addition to the present number, but not as circuit judges. It is alleged that two judges will be necessary in a circuit court. And yet, does not one judge constitute a district court? Does not one judge often decide? But how does this affect of two judges stand? Let us suppose that the two judges concur. Each of them as individuals, has the same opinion. Is the opinion better, because it happens to be professed by two men?

If the opinion be a sound one; it is no better for being pronounced by two judges. If it be otherwise; their joint concurrence in it, does not give it value. But if instead of concurring, those two judges differ from each other; what advantage then results from there being two? Nothing is done; delay and vexation are the only consequences.—Nor are there fewer appeals with two judges than with one. Let it be remembered, however, after all, that the present system requires but one judge: in this respect it stands on the same footing as the proposed one.

But it is said, that good lawyers cannot be had for the numerous courts which will exist under the proposed arrangement. But supposing the new system to be established; is it not probable that our good lawyers will branch themselves out a little? Depend upon it, that where there is business, there will be lawyers:—they are not to regardless of their interest, as to estrange themselves from the places where they can make money; and let it be considered whether it is better to establish a system which will make it the interest of the lawyers to follow the business, or to be compliant to them as to make the business follow the lawyers?

It is again said that many appeals and writs of error will be the consequence of the change. But these evils may be owing to the clerks more than the lawyers,—or it will be found that as many have gone from the districts as from the quarter session courts.

As to criminal cases,—is it not much more reasonable that a man should be tried in the county where the crime was committed,—from whence probably the greater part of the witnesses, must come; than that the accused, and the jury, and the witnesses, should all be carried out of the county to a distant place? This can be no safe expense: in many cases it may increase it. Let it be supposed that a man is accused of a crime, in Logan district, some where on this side of Logan county. He must, according to the present regulations, be sent down for trial to Logan court-house, though if convicted he must be brought all the way back again, if he be in the direction to the penitentiary-house.

We are told, indeed, of guards.—But are not guards as necessary to all our present jails, as they would be to the federal county jails? Not to say that it is an opinion held by our great lawyers, that all offences are bailable, except murder of the first degree. On the score of example which was spoken of by the gentleman last up: the argument is clearly against him. For surely the example will be more striking and more operative, when the trial is had and the sentence passed near where the fact was committed than where it is known only by distant report:—besides, the example would be more diffused; it would be made in the different counties, instead of being made in a few places.

The gentleman took a brief view of some other arguments used by Mr. Hughes and was decidedly of opinion, that the advantages of good government ought to be distributed with an equal and impartial hand,—that if a system cannot be supported on a certain scale throughout the country, it ought to be reduced,—and that it would be better to have one uniform judiciary, than two of almost concurrent jurisdiction of different orders, and one of them partial. It was true, he observed, that radical changes should not lightly be adopted: but the inconvenience, the partiality, the oppression and the danger to the public tranquillity accompanying the present system, were so great, that the change was absolutely necessary to the stability of the government and to the happiness of the people. Before he concluded he noticed what had been said of the want of books at the proposed circuit courts, and thought it strangely inconsistent, that a learned judge, familiarized to the study of the law, should be thought incapable of making a decision without his books at his elbow, and yet that a quarter session justice, without education, and just emerged from the mass of the people, should be considered as fully competent to decide as it were intuitively on legal questions of the greatest difficulty.

(To be continued.)

I DO hereby forswear all persons from having any dealings with my wife BETSEY, as I will not be answerable for any contracts.

Hamilton Elliott.

December 2d, 1801.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

England.

LONDON, October 11.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Preliminaries of Peace between the French Republic, and his Britannic majesty, signed at London 9th Vendemiaire, 10th year of the French republic, (1st October, 1801.)

[From the MONITEUR.]

The first consul of the French republic, in the name of French people, and his majesty the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal desire of putting a stop to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-establish harmony and good understanding between the two nations, have appointed for that purpose, viz. the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Louis William Otto, counsellor for the exchange of French prisoners in England, and his Britannic majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, esq. (commonly called Lord Hawkebury) one of the members of his Britannic majesty's privy council, and principal secretary of state for foreign affairs—who after duly exchanging their full powers in proper forms, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:

Article 1. As soon as the preliminaries shall have been signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between the French republic and his Britannic majesty by sea and land in every part of the world, and that all hostilities may immediately cease between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted accordingly, to the sea and land forces with the utmost dispatch; each of the contracting parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of said orders, and to ensure their execution. It is further agreed upon, that all conquests which may be made on the part of one or the other of the contracting parties, from either of them or their allies, after the ratification of the present preliminaries shall be regarded as void, and shall be faithfully included in the reparations which are to take place after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Article 2. His Britannic majesty shall restore to the French republic and to his allies, namely, to his Catholic majesty, and the Batavian republic, all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon, of which island he possessing his Britannic majesty refers to himself the complete and entire sovereignty.

Article 3. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the contracting parties, who shall therein enjoy the same advantages.

Article 4. The island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops and reffored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. To secure the absolute independence of that island upon the one or the other of the contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be determined by the definitive treaty.

Article 5. Egypt shall be reffored to the Sublime Porte, the territory & possessions of which shall be maintained entirely as they were before the present war.

Article 6. The territories and possessions of her faithful majesty shall also be maintained entire.

Article 7. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples, and the Roman State. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or Adriatic seas.

Article 8. The republic of the Seven United Islands shall be recognized by the French republic.

Article 9. The evacuations, sessions and restitutions, stipulated by the present preliminary articles, shall be carried into execution, in Europe, within one month; on the continent and seas of Africa and America in three months; and on the continent and seas of Asia in six months.

after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

Art. 10. The respective prisoners shall immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the definitive treaty be restored in a body, and without ransom, on the reciprocal payment of the private debts which they may have contracted.

Differences having arisen respecting the payment of the subsistence of the prisoners of war, the contracting powers reserve the right of deciding this question, by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations and the principles sanctioned by common usage.

Art. 11. In order to prevent all subjects of complaint and litigation which might arise on account of prizes made at sea after the signing of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel, and in the seas of the North, after the space of 12 days, from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each part; that the term shall be one month from the channel and seas of the North, as far as the Canary islands inclusively, whether in the ocean or Mediterranean; of two months from the Canary islands as far as the Equator; and finally, in five months in all the other parts of the world, without an exception or any other distinction more particular with respect to the time and place.

Art. 12. All the sequestrations laid on the one part or the other on the funds, revenues and debts, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of both nations respecting all debts, property, effects, or rights whatsoever, which in conformity to the acknowledged usages and rights of nations, should be forthcoming at the epocha of peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in these cases prompt and complete justice shall be done where such claims shall be respectively made. It is agreed that the present article shall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be applied by the contracting powers to the respective allies and individuals of their nations, under the condition of just reciprocity.

Art. 13. With respect to the fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, and the gulf of St. Lawrence, the two powers are agreed to replace them on the same footing upon which they were before the present war, referring to themselves the right of making, by the definitive treaty, such arrangement as may appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fisheries of both nations in the most proper state for the maintenance of peace.

Art. 14. In all cases of restitution agreed to by the present treaty, the forfeitures shall be restored in the state in which they are at the moment of the signing of the present treaty, and all the forfeitures construed since the occupation of them shall remain entire.

It is further agreed, that in all the cases of concessions stipulated in the present treaty, a term of three years, to date from the ratification of the treaty of definitive peace, shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever description or rank they may be, to dispose of their property acquired or possessed, whether previous to or during the present war; during which term of three years they shall be at full liberty to exercise freely their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The same privileges are granted in the restored countries to all those who shall have made establishments in them of whatever kind they may be during the time that these countries were in possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the restored countries, it is agreed that none of them shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or in their properties, on any pretence whatever, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reason, unless for debts contracted with respect to individuals, or for acts subversive to the definitive treaty.

Art. 15. The present preliminary articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, in the space of fifteen days at farthest; and immediately after the ratification, plenipotentiaries shall be appointed, on both sides, who shall repair to Amiens, in order to proceed in the arrangement of the definitive treaty in concert with the allies of the contracting powers.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned plenipotentiaries of the first consul of

the French republic and his Britannic majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have thereto affixed our seals.

Done at London, on the 9th Vembre, tenth year of the French republic—the 1st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one.

(Signed) OTTO. HAWKESBURY.

Lexington, December 18.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

In conformity with a request made to me by his excellency Archibald Roane, Governor of the state of Tennessee, I lay before you a memorial from the legislature of that state, together with an act passed at their late session, comprehending as you will find, two objects, viz:

1st. The establishment of the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia; and 2dly. The cession of a considerable proportion of the state of Kentucky, to the state of Tennessee.

Though my sentiments and feelings with regard to a partition of our Territory are, I doubt not, fully in uniform with your own and with those of the whole people of Kentucky—Yet, still I cannot but express the hope, that the proposition which I lay before you, will be treated with althalt candour and liberality which ought to pervade the intercourse of sister Republics.

JAMES GARRARD.
Frankfort, Dec. 12.

ARCHIBALD ROANE, Governor in and L. S. over the state of Tennessee.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of the powers vested in me by law, I do hereby appoint John Overton Esq., a compatriot to the state of Kentucky, with full power and authority, on behalf of this state, to perform the duties required of him as commissioner, by the fifth article of an act of the General Assembly entitled "An act authorizing the Governor of this state, to appoint commissioners to settle and designate the true boundary line between this state, and the state of Virginia; and also a commissioner to go forward to the state of Kentucky, to lay before the executive thereof at their next General Assembly, a Memorial entered into by the General Assembly of this state."—To have and to hold the said appointment as commissioner to the state of Kentucky aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereto of right appertaining.

Given under my hand and seal, at Knoxville, this 14th day of November, 1801.

ARCHIBALD ROANE,
By the Governor,
WM. MACLIN, Sec.

To the honorable, the General Assembly of the state of Kentucky.

Gentlemen,

The Memorial of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, respectfully sheweth, That whereas, it hath been represented to this Legislature, that sundry of the citizens residing South of Green River, in the aforesaid state of Kentucky, have expressed a desire, from motives of convenience, to be annexed to and to become a part of this state.

And this State being anxious of obtaining a cession of territory, as well to increase her numbers, as to include the confluence of the rivers Tennessee and Cumberland with the Ohio; and as the advantages resulting from such cession, to the citizens residing South of Green River, are too obvious to require elucidation, it is only necessary on the part of this Legislature, to ask the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, how far she would be disposed to enter into the proposed measure; and do hereby resolve on the part of this state, that each and every of the stipulations entered into between the aforesaid states, namely the state of Kentucky of the one part, and the commissioners to be appointed on the part of this state, of the other part, shall be observed in good faith as far as it respects the state of Tennessee.

Resolved, That the Governor of this state, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Memorial and Resolution, to the Executive of the state of Kentucky, and require him to submit the same to the Legislature of that state.

November 14th, 1801.

WM. DICKSON,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

JAMES WHITE,
Speaker of the Senate.

I Wm. Maclin, Secretary of the state of Tennessee, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Memorial and Resolution, deposited in the office of the Secretary of said state.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of November, 1801.

WM. MACLIN.

The President of the United States, has issued his proclamation, bearing date the 30th November, for apprehending the murderers of the Indian woman, near Knoxville, (mentioned in a former paper,) and offering a reward of one thousand dollars for each principal, and five hundred for each accessory before the fact.

TO BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
At the late dwelling house of
THOMAS GRAVES, Dec.

On Cane Run, Fayette County, on Tuesday, the 12th of January next,

A PART OF THE PERSONAL ESTATE
Of said defendant,

Consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, and FARMING UTENSILS.

The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

All those who have any demands against the said Estate, are requested to make them known that the necessary arrangements may be made to discharge them; also all those indebted are requested to make payment.

BART. GRAVES,
JNO. GRAVES, Jun.
BART. COLLINS.

Fayette, Dec. 14, 1801.

Ex't 24

Lincoln County, 1801.

September Court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.

IT being suggested to the court, that the real estate of Molly Myers deceased, when divided amongst her representatives, will not exceed the value of thirty pounds and it also being suggested by Gideon Bofly, that he has purchased the interest of four of the representatives, and is defendant in the case of the said estate: On the motion of the said Gideon Bofly, it is ordered, that a summons issue against Lewis Myers, to Garrard county, as one of the representatives and heirs of the said Molly Myers: against Jacob Beam and Mary his wife, to Bullitt county, against Jacob Myers, Abraham Bofly and Rebekah his wife, Michael Myers and David Myers, to Lincoln, as heirs of said Molly Myers, to appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court, to shew cause why the said land should not be sold, and the money arising therefrom, divided amongst the different representatives.

And it being suggested to the court, that Jacob Cateter and Elizabeth his wife, and Benjamin Myers, heirs of said Molly Myers, are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively, commanding them to appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court, to shew cause why the said land should not be sold, and the money arising from the sale distributed among the different representatives according to law.

A Copy:
† Witness
THOS. MONTGOMERY, D. C. L. C. Q. S.

Millersburg Lead-Mine

LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	prize of 600	dollars, is	600
2	300		600
6	100		600
10	50		500
50	20		1000
100	15		1500
2079	9 & a fraction,		19000
First and last drawn ticket,		100 each,	200

24,000

6000 tickets at 4 dollars each, 24,000

2,250 Prizes, 3,750 Blanks. Not two

blanks to a prize.

15 per cent to be deducted from all prizes.

The object of this Lottery is to raise 3600 dollars, in order to improve and extend the Lead Mine at Millersburg, Bourbon county. When the immense advantage that will result to the community by improving this mine, (in retaining large sums of money in our state,) is taken into consideration, there scarcely can remain a doubt but that the tickets will meet with a rapid sale, and the drawing commence in April next.

WILLIAM HENRY,

THOMAS HUGHES,

DAVID FLOURNOY,

DANIEL DUNCAN,

JOSEPH DESHAI,

JOHN PICKETT,

DUVAL PAYNE,

WM. E. BOSWELL,

Managers.

** Tickets to be had of the managers.

1801

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the bed rooms of Captain's Fox,

ONE BAY TWO FEET OLD FELL,

Very tough mixed with grey hairs, a small blade

beginning above the eye, and running down the face, near hind foot white; apprised to 17 lbs.

JAMES MITCHELL.

October 27th, 1801.

ELI HOUSTON.

28th July, 1801.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

—
The annual general meeting of the

SHEARERS OF THE LIBRARY,

WILL be held at the house of Mrs.

M'NEAR in the town of Lexington,

on the first Saturday in January next

—precisely at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; when the directors and other officers of the corporation will be chosen.

Published by order of the directors.

J. R. PATTERSON, Chm.

Dec. 8th, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

Two or Three

JOURNEYMAN COOPERS,

To whom good wages will be given—Also

Two or Three

APPRENTICES

To be taught the business.

A generous price will be given for

Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES;

And the payment made on the delivery.

Particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of

Main street, Lexington.

William Dorsey.

Dec. 7, 1801.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to JOHN A.

SEITZ, or the late firm of SEITZ &

LAUMAN, are requested to make

payment to Mr. GEO. M. JOHNSON, pre-

viously to the 24th day of December

next; further delays will cause compul-

latory measures to be taken indiscriminately.

SALT PETRE.

A quantity wanted at the store of J.

A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 5th Nov. 1801.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well made, five years old last spring, has four white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots and canters, branded, W W on the near shoulder and but tock, was with foal when she went away.—Also, a BROWN HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands high, well made, seven or eight years old, trots and gallops, I do not recollect whether the horse was branded or not.—Whoever will deliver said mare and foal to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, shall receive twenty dollars for each.

JOHN POPE.

Nov. 1801. wwp if.

A good BOOT & SHOE-MAKER, a SADDLER, and a TAYLOR, who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement, at RICHMOND, (Madison court house.)

31st December 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Paint Lick creek, a foal Mare, 13 hands one inch high, supposed to be seven years old, branded on the near but tock I; a small star in her forehead, and some fiddle spots. Apprised to gl.

WILLIAM COY.

17th November, 1801.

At court of Quarter Sessions, continued and held for Woodford county at the court-house thereof on Tuesday the 2d, day of November, 1801.

Joh O'Bannon, Complainant.

Armfield Sharp, Fleming Trigg, and

Parncilia his wife, Malinda Sharp, In Chancery,

Elizabeth Sharp, and Thos. Sharp, heirs of Thomas Sharp, deceased.

Defendants.

THE Defendants Fleming Trigg, not

having entered his appearance herein accord-

ingly, and the parties to this court, and it appears to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, and is not the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the 5th Monday in March next, and answer the complainant's bill; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentuckian for three months successively; and published some Sunday, immediately after Divine service, at Hillsborough meeting house, and another copy posted at the door of the court house in this county.

Telle

Gro. Brooke, Ck.

BLANK DEEDS,

On an elegant script type, for sale at

this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS,

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the subscriber giving good bond and security; *The following PROPERTY I will sell; from this day forward, (to wit:)*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plastered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—The balance of the building of brick, two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garden for the use of the large building. I have nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason county, one mile and three quarters from Limehouse—two valuable overflow mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state; and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start in complete order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boasted from Limehouse. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 120 acres, 150 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow; a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Wadsworth, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a Mr. Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly free state lands.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries—on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackفاء's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6 per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent; within five miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12 per acre, if cash 9 per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Cloverlick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 35 per acre for in cash, or 45 6d in horses.

If it will be an accommodation to those who may incline to purchase, the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclining to purchase, may be well accommodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or sooner required; on a little more advance; they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise, Negroes, and horses, will be taken by instalments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to Mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or Mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to

the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash prices, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the falls of flour &c. the season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.

JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
14th September, 1801. *5dts

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Nicholas county, at the Upper Blue Licks, on the 21st December, between the hours of ten and twelve, to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of a claim of Basil Holmes for 15,000 acres of land, near that place.—Also the next day at the same hour, at the Mud Lick, in Fleming county, with the commissioners appointed by the court of said county, for the same purpose respecting the calls of John Perce's settlement and pre-emption, at that place.—Also on the same day between the hours of one and four, at the mouth of the Mud Lick branch in said county, to establish the calls of William Lear's 400 acres entry.—On the next day between the hours of ten and one, at Fleming court-house, and to proceed to a pond, called for in Mofly's claim of 30,000 acres, for the same purpose.—On the 28th between the hours of ten and twelve at the mouth of Little Sandy in Mason county and proceed to the improvement of Robert Wood, and on the next day at the same hour at John Wood's improvement, with the commissioners appointed by the court of said county, to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of their claims of 1000 acres each—and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

Lewis Craig,
Philemon Thomas,
John Winn,
Thomas Wattis.

Dec. 4th, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Sam'l. & Geo. Trotter,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
And are now opening at their STORE,
on Main street, LEXINGTON,
An Extensive Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS & TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.

Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of

Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSIMERS,

FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c. &c.

IRISH LINENS,

CHINTZES & CALICOES,

INDIA MUSLINS,

BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET,

TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto,

SCARLET CLOAKS,

WOOL & COTTON CARDS,

TURKEY COTTON,

A general assortment of SADDLERY,

RIPPON'S, WATT'S & WESTLEY'S HYMN BOOKS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL,

HYSON,

YOUNG HYSON,

TEA, Fresh, &c. of the

best quality.

SOUSCHONG, &

BOHEA

COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE,

LOAF SUGAR &

INDIGO.

Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater BARGAINS than any hitherto sold in this state.

* * * No credit can be given, on any conditions whatever.

Lexington, Dec. 3.

FOR SALE,

TWO STILLS & A BOILER,

MADE of Copper, of superior quality. These terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and like young Heros taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the Editor of this Paper.

November 4, 1801.

PRIMERS,

On an entire new plan, may be had at this office, by the hundred, dozen or single.



FRESH MEDICINE.

Just arrived from Philadelphia, at our shop, near the Straw-Pen, Lexington, and to be sold for CASH, Fine Linen, or Flax-Seed.

ALSO RED CLOVER SEED,

FOR SALE.

ANDW. MC'CAIL & CO.

TANNERS' OIL,

FOR SALE BY

WM. STORY,

GEORGETOWN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, living on Lexington, South Elkhorn, Fayette county, six miles from a bound white girl, named

JANE CUMPTON,

About twelve years of age; had on when went away a fine red gown, and a linen coat. Any person that will bring the said girl home, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid by me.

* * * Jacob Ryman.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, an iron gray Filly, three years old, not branded, thirteen and a half hands high, with a long tail, appraised to 40 dollars.

August 6, 1801. * * * Thos. Acres.

NOTICE.

AN Election for Seven Trustees for the Town of Lexington, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House in said Town, on Saturday, the 2d day of January next; at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

ROBT. PATTERSON, Esq.

December 10, 1801.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, October 12.

A report is current in the city, that Buonaparte has caused it to be made known to the lord mayor, that he proposes to dine with the lord mayor of London, on the ninth of November next.

BOSTON, November 25.

Accounts received here from Russia state that party spirit runs high in the capital of that empire:—That Constantine brother to the emperor, who is equally hated and despised by the greater part of the nation—is at the head of a "feet" devoted to France, and acted upon by the intrigues of Durac; whereas the emperor considers the true interest of his country to consist in a forcible opposition to the introduction of French principles and manners. Of consequence his predilections are more strongly in favor of the English than the French.

ALEXANDRIA, November 28.

Arrived this morning, the schooner Harriet, Webb, Antigua, 28 days.—Captain Webb informs, that in the river he spoke the schooner Neptune, of this port, 33 days from Lisbon, the captain of which informed him, that Spain had actually DECLARED WAR against the United States. What degree of credit may be attached to this account we are uncertain; we have, however, deemed it our duty, to give, as we received it, the report of an occurrence, which, if true, is of the highest importance to our country.

BALTIMORE, December 1.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Domingo, to his correspondent in this city, dated

Cape Francois, October 31.

"On the 23d about 1 o'clock in the morning, this city was disturbed by the firing of some muskets; however the noise ceasing immediately, the alarm was considered as trifling by the greater part of the citizens, although those in the vicinity of the firing, partially acquainted with the cause, labored under the greatest apprehensions, and well were they founded, for a diabolical plot was laid for the extirpation of all the white people during the course of that night. Thanks to heaven not a person in the city has suffered, and we are left to express our gratitude and admiration of the gallantry and consummate prudence of general Christophe, who well aware of the impending danger, exposed his own life to save ours—accompanied with a handful of men, he seized, with his own hand, three of the chief conspirators, and forced them to disclose the leading parts of the plot. Had the

general ordered the drums to beat to arms in the night, it is generally supposed not a white person would have seen day light—it would have been the expected signal for murder. The 24th in the morning, we were apprised that the cultivators in the different parishes had risen in arms and were murdering all the whites without discrimination of sex or age—men of 80 years of age met with the same fate as children 2 months old. The troops of the line, as well as the national guard, and a corps of dragoons were called to arms—a most judicious discrimination was observed in their respective dispositions—those suspected were marched out against the insurgents—the most truly kept for the guard of the city. General Christophe at the head of the army, advanced in the country, and soon found some parties of the insurgents who fled before him, but continued their cruelties as they retreated.

The number of whites killed is not exactly known, moderate people make it about 250. The parishes of La Cul, Limbe, Port Margot, Grand Boucan, Dondon, & Marmelade, have had the most victims—the insurgents offered but little resistance—their chief Joseph Flaville being to imprudent as to answer some advances of general Christophe, put himself in his power and is now in jail—a great number of his accomplices have already suffered in the different parts the punishments due to the crimes, and we expect every instant severe justice here. The governor having received information at Port au Prince of the troubles marched with a corps of 5,000 men, whilst general Moyne, who was absent from the city, marched from Montchrif with a body of 2,000 men, and cut off their retreat towards the eidevant Spanish part—most of the troops belonging to this city have returned, and since yesterday we have begun business.—We are informed the insurgents have mostly returned to their respective plantations, and confidence begins to revive, but I doubt much whether it will ever reach the height it had obtained.

"The design of the insurrection is pretty well ascertained—the destruction of the present government—a new organization founded on plunder and division of lands, and the annihilation of the whites.

"I have thought proper to give you as full an account of this transaction as time would permit me, that you may communicate it to your friends—the evil has been great, but no doubt will be reprented still greater, if I may judge from the terror which has prevailed here, from the unbounded suspicions which have been created, and the vague reports in circulation."

Letters received from on board La Determinee frigate, of 24 guns, Captain J. C. Searle, dated off Alexandria, the 26th of July state, that he had fallen in with and captured a French corvette of 10 guns and 60 men, with 10,000l. in specie, to pay the French army in Alexandria, and a valuable cargo.

The late storms have done very great damage in the Baltic. More than 20 vessels are supposed to have been lost in the course of a fortnight, amongst which are two Russian men of war and an English vessel carrying horses to St. Petersburg, without a single man being saved. Every where bodies and wreck are seen floating and driving on shore."

ARMY OF ITALY.

The General in Chief, Murat, to the Minister of War.

"At four in the morning of the 24th, a great number of gun boats and transports approached Fayence, and disembarked 2500 men of the regiment of Waville, some numerous detachments of soldiers, and a small party of foreign troops. At the same instant the besieged made a fall, and got possession of our battery on the right, which had prevented the enemy's ships from entering the harbor.—General Martin permitted the enemy to advance about half a league from the beach, when, perceiving a favorable opportunity, he, in his turn, attacked them with the bayonet.—The adjutant commandant Sackell attacked at the same time on the side of the city.—In an instant the enemy was completely routed. Our troops intercepted them in their retreat, & all who were not taken prisoners threw themselves among the rocks, in order to gain the boats. The frigates (which took advantage of the moment that the enemy became masters of one of our batteries to enter the port) could not get out in time. One of the frigates was dismasted, and it is even asserted that the funk.—The consequence of this affair is, 10 gun-boats captured, 200 Englishmen prisoners, and more than 1000 killed.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.
ON A YOUNG COUPLE.

Happy the youth who finds a bride
In sprightly days of health and ease,
Whose temper to his own ally'd,
No knowledge knows but how to please.

A thousand sweets their days attend,
A thousand comforts rise around,
Here husband, parent, wife, and friend,
In every dearest sense is found.

Yet think not, man, 'midst scenes so gay,
That clouds and storms will never rise,
A cloud may dim the brightest day,
And storms disturb the calmest skies,

The lights and shades and goods and ills,
Thus finely blended in their fate,
To sweet submission bow their wills,
And make them happy in their fate.

ANECDOTE.

A Militia officer, of diminutive stature, was not long since drilling an Irishman, considerably above six feet in height. "Hold up your head," said the officer, elevating the chin of the Irishman with the head of his cane to an angle of nearly 45 degrees. "Hold up your head, and throw your eyes somewhat to the right thus." "And mult I always do to noble captain," affered the recruit with the utmost apparent simplicity. "Yes always," answered the officer. "Then fare ye well, my dear little fellow" rejoined Faddy, "I shall never see you again."

RICE—For Sale.

AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about five miles from the mouth of Hickman, on the Kentucky, is a quantity of EXCELLENT RICE—thats wht will purchase twelve, or upwards thereof at six pence per pound, delivered either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of Hickman.

March 24th, 1801. *J. J. Dufour.*

I will either Sell or Rent, my HOUSES & LOTS down, reserving a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office. If I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.

J. J. Hughes.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of respectability in Philadelphia, to sell a-bout one hundred and eighty thousand acres of

LAND.

In different parts of this state,—some of it MILITARY LANDS south of Green river.—The payments will be made early. I will take a small part in CASH, the balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP or TOBACCO, or allow a credit for three fourths of the purchase money, payable in one, two and three years.—A description of the LAND, and particulars of the terms may be had by applying to me in Lexington.

J. T. Bodley.

December 20th, 1800.

THOMAS REID, *13*

Copper and Tin Smith,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop from opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ch. Humphreys, next-door above Mr. Wm. Morton's, and nearly opposite Mr. Brent's tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

Will take two or three apprentices to the above business.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Washington District Court, Set. November Term, 1801.

John Wilkins, Complainant,

Against,

Alexander Scott, *3* Defendants,

John P. Duvall,

IN CHANCERY.

Is appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Alexander Scott, is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; and not having entered his appearance agreeable to Law and the rules of this Court—On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney—it is ordered, that he appear here at the next court, and answer the complainant's bill—and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house in Mason county, and that this order be published some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Baptist meeting-house, in Washington.

T. T.

FRANCIS TAYLOR, C.W.D.C.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

The subscriber offers for sale, a very valuable

BRICK HOUSE,

And well improved

LOT T,



In the town of Frankfort, formerly occupied by Col. EWING, with every convenience fit for the reception of a genteel family. A bargain may be expected for a gentleman who will settle in a long credit, for bonds with good security, I will exchange it for lands in the North-Western Territory.

ALSO

I have just received from Baltimore Wine, Brandy, Mincavado Sugar, Wool and Cotton cards, Copperas, Turkey-Yarn, &c. a parcel first quality Mill Saws.

JOHN MULLANPHY.

Frankfort, Sept. 20th, 1801.

N B. 624 quire Blank Books, first quality paper and binding, will be sold extremely low wholesale or retail.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that he is now living at his

FERRY,

On the road leading from Lexington to Danville, or the Crab-orchard, and from his strict attention to his business he flatters himself that he will give GENERAL SATISFACTION, to those who please to favor him with their custom. He would also inform the public the road is in BETTER REPAIR than that to any Ferry on the River, and a FERRY-BOAT sufficient to carry any Waggon and Team, and will Ferry on the following terms: (to wit) for all Wheel Carriages nine pence per wheel; Man and Horse, four pence halfpenny, all kinds of stock, two pence per head, and at all times when the River can be forded with safety he will FERRY FREE.

J. M. Johnson.

Sept. 23, 1801.

MAE-BEAN & FOYZER,

Have just received an assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Among which is a large assortment of the most fashionable FUR & WOOL HATS, &c. &c. Which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, WHEAT, PORK, SALT-PE-TAE, &c. &c.

Lexington, 28th Sept. 1801.

D. Reid,

SADDLER,

REPECTFULLY inform the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Court streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. New, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual; he flatters himself from his unremitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had to purchase a general knowledge of it, will hold his place in the public estimation.

Lexington, Feb. 16th, 1801.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF
LAND

FOR SALE:

1000 acres on the Kentucky, in Madison county.

400 in ditto, waters of Otter creek.

500 on the Ohio river, opposite Little Miami river.

400 on Sevier's Valley creek.

Good titles will be made to purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber in Madison county, on Otter creek.

J. H. Halley.

Sept. 22, 1801. *tf*

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Mann's Lick about the 26th December last a Negro man named

H. A. R. Y.

about 25 years of age, upwards of six feet high, very likely, active and well made, has a variety of cloathing, with him, among which is the following. A new green broad cloth coat, wainscot jacket, gingham, do. white shirts, new leather overalls, calot hat, a new grey linsey hunting shirt, old cloth overalls, strong new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who will secure the above negro in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward, or the above reward if brought home, paid by me.

J. F. Moore.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber from Philadelphia, informs their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they have just commenced the various branches of COACH & COACH HARNESS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, opposite the corner of Main and Court streets, and near the Balloon and Narragansett's Factory, where those who chuse to employ them, may have their work done at the shortest notice, the most reasonable price, and the neatest manner.

R. Ashton, J. W. Stout.

Lexington, Ma., 14th 1801.

tf

BLANK DEEDS.

ALEX. PARKER.

Has just received from Philadelphia, in addition to his former assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

Roof Sugar, Coffee, & Tea, French Indigo & Glue.

Black Lutes, Straining Web, Cotton Cards, London Pewters, Sad Irons, Straw Knives, Mill Saws and Iron wire afforted;

Irish Linens, affectioned; Screens for Merchant Mills, Glaz Ware, China, and Queen's Ware, Cups & Saucers,

Books, Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or Merchantable HEMP.

Lexington, October 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

13 The subscriber intending to start for PHILADELPHIA

in November next, requests all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to make payment before that time. Those who fail to comply with this notice may calculate on being commended against them.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington, September 21, 1801.

N. B. Merchantable HEMP will be taken, at market price, for debts.

A. P.

FOR SALE.

A TAN YARD,

WITH a small flock and materials for carrying it on; with about thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten miles from the court house, eighteen from Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter from the Kentucky river, within half a mile of Fromans Iron works, grist-mill and saw-mill; there is a good wagon road from thence to the river; there is eight vats, lime &c. with a good mill house, two good cabbins, and a never failing spring, with a fall of about 20 feet; the situation for convenience of water, and bark, is superior to any I have seen in the state, those inhabiting the premises, or to David or Thomas Reid.

Lexington, *31* WILLIAM REID.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dillum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large back yard and Kitchen house, and a fine large lot belonging to the above premises.

Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt river; about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the land is well watered, but entirely uninhabited. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in produce. The terms will be made known by application to Meffris, Locust & Thurlow, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

J. Birney.

Danville, 9th February, 1801. *tf*

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

ABOUT 120 Acres, on Licking, six miles from the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to suit the purchaser. The terms will be low for CASH and TOBACCO.—Apply to

G. Foyzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801. *tf*

NOTICE.

HAVING removed myself to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients, that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories, North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my house in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. Hughes.

Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

NOTICE.

14 Trotter & Scott, *34* HAVE just received, and now opening for sale at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Barrels, Steel, Imported Caltings, Nails, Window-Glaz, Boulting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—likewise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or Two APPRENTICES to the Tanning & Curving Business.

W. Story.

Georgetown, August 17th, 1801.

NOTICE.

14 PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be kept at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the square.

WANTED,

A Negro Boy,

about fifteen or eighteen years old, and

A Negro Girl,

about twelve years old. Payment to be made in CASH—For further information, apply at this office.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And ready to be delivered to subscribers,

ORATIONS

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, &c.

Delivered in the State house in Frank-

fort on the Fourth day of July last, by

Four Students.—A few copies for sale

at this office.